

*Gottschea berteriana*, Nees.

*Gottschea berteriana*, Nees in G. L. et N. Synopsis Hepat., p. 14.

*Jungermannia berteriana*, Hook., Bot. Misc., i. p. 148, t. 78.

*Notarisia lycopodioides*, Colla in Mem. Accad. Sc. Torino, xxxix. p. 53, t. 75, fig. 2?

JUAN FERNANDEZ. *Bertero*; *Moseley*.

Barren stems of a smaller state were collected by Mr W. Saunders' collector. It is apparently confined to the island.

We have added *Notarisia* as a synonym of this plant, after a comparison of the descriptions and the inscription on Bertero's label, and there is little doubt that it is the same.

*Radula microloba*, Gottsche.

*Radula microloba*, Gottsche in G. L. et N. Synopsis Hepat., p. 259.

JUAN FERNANDEZ. *Bertero*; in a bad state on mosses, gathered by Mr W. Saunders' collector.

The species is very nearly allied to *Radula pallens*, Swartz.

insertion of the leaves, both lobes are placed on the stem in a similar manner to those of some species of *Martinellia*, the middle part of each lobe being attached higher up the stem than the angles and intermediate keel.

*Balantiopsis æquifolia*, Mitt., n. sp.—Caulis ramis paucis remotis divisus; folia densiuscule inserta, lobis dorsali-bus et ventralibus æqualibus basi brevissime in carina coalitis ovatis apice sinu parvo angusto bidentatis, marginibus dentibus paucis spiniformibus ciliatis; amphigastriis ovali-rotundatis, apice lobis irregularibus brevibus bispinosis et dentibus spiniformibus remotis ciliatis.

Caulis cum foliis 1.50 mm. latus. Folia fusco-alba.

*Habitat.*—Port Churruca, Magellan; inter *Brutelliam* repens, Cunningham.

In the nearly equal size of the dorsal and ventral leaf-lobes and amphigastrium, equalling in size one of the lobes, as well as in its form, this differs considerably from any of the others.

*Balantiopsis erinacea* (*Scapania*, Taylor), differs at once from all the other known species in the two leaf-lobes being free at their bases, as is figured, Fl. Ant., t. 161, iv. The outline of the leaf is, however, more orbicular-ovate, bidentate at the point with ciliiform teeth all round. This came from the Falkland Islands. Very incomplete specimens have since been sent from New Zealand, they are not quite certainly the same. *Balantiopsis diplophylla* (*Scapania*, Taylor), from New Zealand, is fairly represented in the figure Fl. Ant., t. 64, iv.; its lobes are connected as in *Martinellia*; it is found also in Tasmania. Another species as it appears was sent from New Zealand by Dr Knight, who sent also a sketch of its perianth, which agrees very nearly with a small specimen gathered previously at New Plymouth, New Zealand. *Balantiopsis knightii*, Mitt., n. sp.—Caulis procumbens; folia explanata, lobo ventrali subrotundo, oblonga, divergentia, apice triquadridentata, lobo dorsali minuto quadrate ovato apice bitridentato appresso, basi carina brevissima cum dorsale coalito, perianthio oblongo cylindraceo radiculoso, capsula cylindracea, lobis demum in spiram contortis.

This agrees in size with *Balantiopsis diplophylla*, but is in all the few specimens seen a shorter-stemmed plant; its dorsal leaf-lobe is so small that it is not wider than half the diameter of the stem, which is thus left exposed; in all the other species the stem is covered. The ventral lobe is quite entire except at the apex, where it is provided with a few short teeth, thus differing from the spiniform teeth common to the other species.

So far as can be seen in the specimens, the amphigastrium takes no part in the formation of the perianth, which is in all the species terminal, the two leaves immediately next its orifice, but slightly modified in form. All these species agree in their areolation of elongate limpid cells, and in this respect, as well as in the form and insertion of the leaves, differ greatly from *Tylimanthus*; and, indeed, from all the other genera which fruit from a descending sac.